FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FAYETTEVILLE SEMINARY
For Young Ladies.

THE Subscriber, solicited by the friends of Female Education in Fayetteville, proposes to establish in that town a

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The general plan and principles of the school to be exhibited in the following outline.

1. In the Preparatory Department will be taught the usual elementary studies of the English Language.

2. The Literary and Scientific Department will embrace an extended course of instruction in all the useful Branches of female education.

3. In the Ornamental Department will be taught Drawing, Painting, Construction of Maps, Needle Work, Instrumental Music, &c.

The assistance of able and accomplished female Teachers will be procured as soon as practicable.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. The first session will commence on the 2d Monday of October next.

Tuition per Session payable in advance.

Preparatory Department	- -	$ 8 00
Literary and Scientific Department	- -	16 00
Instrumental Music	- -	20 00
Use of Ornamental Branches	- -	10 00
Contingent charge	- -	50

The course of instruction is intended to be systematic and thorough; and so extensive as confined to such young Ladies as may be allowed sufficient time for the purpose, the means of acquiring an Education adapted to their sex, and, at the same time, not inferior in value, to what can be gained by the other sex, in our most approved High Schools and Academies.

As the school is intended to be truly christian in its character, the claims of moral and religious education will be duly recognised, and the great principles and duties of the Christian System, carefully inculcated.

But while the improvement of the mind and of the heart is considered as of paramount importance, no effort will be wanting to recommend and produce that refinement of manners which so much enhances the female character, and never fails to impart additional attractions to intellectual and moral cultivation.

W. McPHEETERS.

August 19, 1836.

NEGROES
At Auction.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case of Wm. Bailey, Jr. and others, against Wm G. Wilson and Wm. Bailey, Sen., I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the 13th day of September, being the second day of Anson Superior Court, on a credit of six months,

Twelve

likely and very likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

Bonds with approved security will be required.

WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.

Wadesborough, 22d Aug. 1836. 2-2w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we shall make application to the next General Assembly of this State for the emancipation of our Slave Tom, commonly known as Tom Hadley.

JAMES H. HOOPER.
JOSHUA CARMON.
SAM T. HAWLEY.
SAMPSON BOON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1836. 3-*tml*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1836.

Bryant Harrel & Abner Harrel vs. John Rushing and Mary his wife, John Harrel and others. } Petition for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Rushing and Mary, his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, for the said John Rushing and Mary his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the 2d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term. 1836.

Stacy Harrel vs. Bryant Harrel, Abner Harrel, John Rushing & Mary his wife, and others. } Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Rushing and Mary, his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered* by the Court, that Publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, for the said John Rushing and Mary, his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro,' on the 2d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

THE Subscriber would take one or two BOYS of good character, from the age of 12 to 14, as Apprentices to the Bricklaying and Plastering business.

W. LUMSDEN

Fayetteville, Aug. 24. 3 2w.

Notice

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of the Estate of Susan J. Curtis, dec'd, will expose to Public Sale, on Monday of September Term of Cumberland County Court, the undivided fourth part of Negro Girl Hannah and Child.

Terms, six months.

OLIVER K. TUTON, Adm'r

Fayetteville, August 17, 1836 2tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Glass, China and Crockery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also, a general assortment of SADDLERY.

His terms will be liberal as to time and prices. He solicits a call from customers and those wishing to purchase.

P. S. Cotton Bagging, Iron and Rope.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

August 11 1 6w

SELLING OFF
At Reduced Prices.

THE Subscribers intending to change their business in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HATS, SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Which they are now offering at reduced prices. The assortment is very general, and will be found to contain as great a variety as can be obtained in this market. The Stock has been laid in much lower than they can be purchased at this time (in consequence of the great advance in the Northern market,) offering an opportunity to country Merchants of laying in their Fall Stock much lower than ever before offered in this market.

HALL & JOHNSON

Fayetteville, August 10, 1836. 1tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked ends of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

20 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 tierces loaf ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
50 hhds prime MOLASSES,
15 barrels ditto.

Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

August 17, 1836. 2 tf.

SELLING OFF
AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836 2tf

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf

$100 Reward.

I AM authorized by Alexander Townsend, of Carroll County, Miss., to say that the above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of his Negro man ALBERT, in any jail in North Carolina, so that he may get him again.—Albert was formerly the property of John Willis, of Bladen County, where he may be now lurking. He has a father at Duncan McAlpin's, in Robeson; an uncle by the name of Harry Barnes, in the lower part of the same County; an uncle belonging to Judge Toomer, by the name of Solomon, in Wilmington, and relatives about Simon Willis's Mill, in Robeson.—There is no doubt but he visits all these places. He is about six feet high, dark complected, 22 to 25 years of age. It is more than likely he is lurking about Judge Toomer's Rice farm.

JNO. W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson, July 19, 1836 98-3m

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

LINE OF PACKETS
TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents, at Fayetteville

August 18. 2tf.

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

William Pickett, Sen. vs. Admr. of Benj. Padgett, dec'd. } Scire Facias against Heirs

It appearing to the Court that Cray Padgett, one of the heirs, is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Cray Padgett to appear at our next Court to be held for the County on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to shew cause, if any he can, why the plaintiff should not have his judgment against the Lands of the Intestate; or the same will be condemned for the plaintiff's use, and execution issue accordingly.

(*True Copy from the Minutes.*)

Test. JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

New Stock.

THE Subscriber intends leaving in a day or two for New York, and shall purchase for this market, a very large and general assortment of Goods; comprising all the leading articles usually kept for the Country Trade; all of which will be sold for Cash, or on Credit, at very low prices. He hopes his former customers and friends, will call and examine for themselves. CASH will be given for COTTON and liberal prices paid.

Now on hand and for sale.

40,000 Lbs. Superior Bacon *all sides,*
1000 ps. heavy Hemp Bagging,
107 hhds St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
50 casks Thomastown Lime,
10 bbls Linseed Oil,
100 kegs White Lead No 1,
33 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails assorted,
20 bags Rio Coffee,
3 tierces Rice,
40 boxes Window Glass,
2 bbls Spts Turpentine,
1 barrel Putty.

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, July 29 1-00 3w

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

Eye Water.

DR ADAMS'S Eye Water, for the cure of sore, weak, or inflamed Eyes, which has been in use in this country for 10 years, and in England for 20 years past, is for sale by the Subscriber. It is highly recommended. Price 25 cts.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, July 19.

Notice.

DRS. H. & H. H. ROBINSON inform the public, that they have formed a copartnership for the practice of Medicine, and that prompt attention will we paid to calls or business at their Drug Store on Hay Street.

They are about receiving a supply of Medicines from New York, which will render their present Stock large and complete. Among them will be found the usual articles of DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, which they pledge themselves to sell on as *reasonable* terms as can be bought elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 20, 1836. 98-8w.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Thos E. Ellis, of Wilcox County, Alabama, a negro man named SIMON, about 25 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper colour, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville, N. C. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of this place, as he has been seen both in town and in the country, several times during the last two or three months. The above reward will be paid on his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber at the Jail in Fayetteville.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, N. C. July 25. 99 tf.

$20 Reward.

ESCAPED from my custody on the 26th of July, WRITE JACKSON, committed to the Jail of this County. Said Jackson is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, spare built, fair skin, red complection, blue eyes, dark hair, and has fore teeth laps. I will give the above reward for the delivery of said Jackson to me, twenty five miles from Fayetteville, on the Tarborough Stage Road, Sampson County, North Carolina, or TEN DOLLARS if confined in any Jail within the State.

SAMSON D. JACKSON, *Constable.*

August 10, 1836 1tf

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Written for a friend, at his request.

The voice of friendship, Henry, hear,
Dash not thy cup of bliss with care,
Great Jove, in wisdom from above,
Formed us for [illegible], and for love.

Without a friend, our joys to share,
How sad should be our pastime here,
And till life's sorrows cease to flow,
We'll need a friend, to soothe our woe.

No longer stifle nature's voice,
But fondly love thy early choice,
With thanks receive from bounteous Heaven,
The last best joy, to man that's given.

And when that prize is wholly thine,
Let reason's wreath, with love's intwine,
Nor her with charms divine invest,
Man ne'er with angel yet was blest.

No idol make her, but thy love,
All acts of worship's due above,
In woman's useful virtues drest,
Es eem, and honour her at best.

Nor let thy sex's lordly pride,
Her humbler attributes deride,
But with each duty, knowledge blend,
And be her guide, preceptor, friend.

And as time each of youth disarms,
Let wisdom, there impress her charms,
And piety that Heavenly guest,
Be e'er the inmate of each breast.

May no corroding sorrow trace,
A cloud upon thy smiling face,
But perfect bliss, and mutual love.
May Henry, and Maria prove.

Yet other warning I would speak,
This—banish all caprice, and freak,
"To little faults thou canst not mend,"
In kind compassion, learn to bend.

"The fondest, and the happiest pair,
Will find occasion to forbear,"
And something, every day they live,
"To pity, and perhaps forgive."

Perchance, such sober rules as these,
Thy youthful fancy, may not please,
But time, the ordeal, shall confess,
How much of reason they possess.

CLARA.

Non-committal.—The Globe has been sorely pressed about the speculations of Messrs. Forsyth, Butler, and Kendall, in the public lands. Have they, or have they not, been dabbling in these speculations?—Aye or no? Guilty or not guilty? Hear the categorical answer:

"Mr Woodbury never purchased, nor does he own, a single acre of public land."

Washington Sun.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

Sentences.—The scene exhibited in the Sessions Court on Saturday displayed a sad and disheartening prospect, as regards the morality and well-doing of the rising generation. A majority of the prisoners who were sentenced, were young men under twenty years of age. Some of them were clerks who had robbed their employers, and many of them were young men, whose talents, education, and respectable connexions ought, according to all the ordinary calculations, have insured them a far different fate than that of the State prison.

Journal of Commerce.

Cruelty.—A gentleman of this city undertook to drive his horse from East Boston to Salem and back again—a distance of 26 miles—in one hundred minutes, and accomplished the undertaking in 97 minutes. The horse died shortly after. It was a match against time for $500.

The Earl of Chesterfield is said to be the greatest owner of horses in Great Britain. He has 400 eating corn, besides those which are turned out to grass, which are pretty numerous. Some of the "sweepings" of his stables have been sold at Tattersall's, several of which brought from 200 to 300 guineas each. One little mare brought 280 guineas.

COL. CROCKETT.

CROCKETT'S ADVENTURES AND EXPLOITS IN TEXAS. 1 vol. 18mo. Phila.: *S. K. & T. G. Collins.*—We know not whether this work be authentic or not, but it is certainly very entertaining. It purports to be written by the eccentric subject of the Memoir himself, who, it is said, encouraged by the favorable manner in which his previous writings were received, promised his friends to keep a journal of every event which happened beneath his observation, with a view to future publication. Accordingly, we have here a minute account of his various sayings and doings, while upon his way to Texas, with descriptions of the different scenes in which he played a part, until the closing one of his death. The editor of the book then takes up the narrative, and describes the last moments of Crockett, as related by those who saw him fall.

The following extract forms the concluding pages of "the Journal:"

February 23.—Early this morning the enemy came in sight, marching in regular order, and displaying their strength to the greatest advantage, in order to strike us with terror. But that was no go; they'll find that they have to do with men who will never lay down their arms as long as they can stand on their legs. We held a short council of war, and, finding that we should be completely surrounded, and overwhelmed by numbers, if we remained in the town, we concluded to withdraw to the fortress of Alamo, and defend it to the last extremity. We accordingly filed off, in good order, having some days before placed all the surplus provisions, arms and ammunition in the fortress. We have had a large national flag made; it is composed of thirteen stripes, red and white, alternately, on a blue ground, with a large white star, of five points, in the centre, and between the points the letters TEXAS. As soon as all our little band, about one hundred and fifty in number, had entered and secured the fortress in the best possible manner, we set about raising our flag on the battlements; on which occasion there was no one more active than my young friend the Bee-hunter. He had been all along sprightly, cheerful, and spirited, but now, notwithstanding the control that he usually maintained over himself, it was with difficulty that he kept his enthusiasm within bounds. As soon as we commenced raising the flag he burst forth, in a clear, full tone of voice, that made the blood tingle in the veins of all who heard him:—

"Up with your banner, Freedom,
Thy champions cling to thee;
They'll follow where'r you lead 'em,
To death, or victory:—
Up with your banner, Freedom.

Tyrants and slaves are rushing
To tread thee in the dust;
Their blood will soon be gushing,
And stain our knives with rust;—
But not thy banner, Freedom.

While stars and stripes are flying,
Our blood we'll freely shed;
No groan will 'scape the dying,
Seeing thee o'er his head:—
Up with thy banner, Freedom."

This song was followed by three cheers from all within the fortress, and the drums and trumpets commenced playing. The enemy marched into Bexar, and took possession of the town, a blood red flag flying at their head, to indicate that we need not expect quarters if we should fall into their clutches. In the afternoon a message was sent from the enemy to Col. Travis, demanding an unconditional and absolute surrender of the garrison, threatening to put every man to the sword in case of refusal. The only answer he received was a cannon shot, so the messenger left us with a flea in his ear, and the Mexicans commenced firing grenades at us, but without doing any mischief. At night Col Travis sent an express to Col Fanning, at Goliad, about three or four days' march from this place, to let him know that we were besieged. The old pirate volunteered to go on this expedition, and accordingly left the fort after night fall.

February 24.—Very early this morning the enemy commenced a new battery on the banks of the river, about three hundred and fifty yards from the fort, and by afternoon they amused themselves by firing at us from that quarter. Our Indian scout come in this evening, and with him a reinforcement of thirty men from Gonzales, who are just in the nick of time to reap a harvest of glory; but there is some prospect of sweating blood before we gather it in. An accident happened to my friend Thimblerig this afternoon. He was intent on his eternal game of thimbles, in a somewhat exposed position, while the enemy were bombarding us from the new redoubt. A three ounce ball glanced from the parapet and struck him on the breast, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. I extracted the ball, which was of lead, and recommended to him to drill a hole through it, and carry it for a watch seal. "No," he replied, with energy, "may I be shot six times if I do; that would be making a bauble for an idle boast. No, colonel, lead is getting scarce, and I'll lend it out at compound interest. Curse the thimbles!" he muttered, and went his way, and I saw no more of him that evening.

February 25.—The firing commenced early this morning, but the Mexicans are poor engineers, for we haven't lost a single man, and our outworks have sustained no injury. Our sharp shooters have brought down a considerable number of stragglers at a long shot. I got up before the peep of day, hearing an occasional discharge of a rifle just over the place where I was sleeping, and I was somewhat amazed to see Thimblerig mounted alone on the battlement, no one being on duty at the time but the sentries. "What are you doing there?" says I. "Paying my debts," says he, "interest and all." "And how do you make out?" says I. "I've nearly got through," says he; "stop a moment, Colonel, and I'll close the account." He clapped his rifle to his shoulder, and blazed away, then jumped down from his perch, and said, "That account's settled; them chaps will let me play out my game in quiet next time." I looked over the wall and saw four Mexicans lying dead on the plain. I asked him to explain what he meant by paying his debts, and he told me that he had run the grape shot into four rifle balls, and that he had taken an early stand to have a chance of picking off stragglers. "Now, Colonel, let's go take our bitters," said he; and so we did. The enemy have been busy during the night, and have thrown up two batteries on the opposite side of the river. The battalion of Matamoras is posted there, and cavalry occupy the hills to the east and on the road to Gonzales. They are determined to surround us, and cut us off from reinforcement, or the possibility of escape by a sortie. Well, there's one thing they cannot prevent: we'll still go ahead, and sell our lives at a high price.

February 26. Col. Bowie has been taken sick from over exertion and exposure. He did not leave his bed to-day until 12 o'clock. He is worth a dozen common men in a situation like ours. The Bee hunter keeps the whole garrison in good heart with his songs and his jests, and his daring and determined spirit. He is about the quickest on the trigger, and the best rifle shot we have in the fort. I have already seen him bring down eleven of the enemy, and at such a distance that we all thought it would be waste of ammunition to attempt it. His gun is first rate, quite equal to my Betsey, though she has not quite as many trinkets about her. This day a small party sallied out of the fort for wood and water, and had a slight skirmish with three times their number from the division under Gen. Sesma. The Bee hunter headed them, and beat the enemy off, after killing three. On opening his Bible at night, of which he always reads a portion before going to rest, he found a musket ball in the middle of it. "See here, Colonel," said he, "how they have treated the valued present of my dear little Kate of Nacogdoches." "It has saved your life," said I. "True," replied he, more seriously than usual, "and I am not the first sinner whose life has been saved by this book." He prepared for bed, and before retiring he prayed, and returned thanks for his providential escape; and I heard the name of Catherine mingled in his prayer.

February 27. The cannonading began early this morning, and ten bombs were thrown into the fort, but fortunately exploded without doing any mischief. So far it has been a sort of tempest in a tea pot; not unlike a pitched battle in the Hall of Congress, where the parties array their forces, make fearful demonstrations on both sides, then fire away with loud sounding speeches, which contain about as much meaning as a howitzer charged with a blank cartridge. Provisions are becoming scarce, and the enemy are endeavering to cut off our water. If they attempt to stop our grog in that manner, let them look out, for we shall become too wrathy for our shirts to hold us. We are not prepared to submit to an excise of that nature, and they'll find it out. This discovery has created considerable excitement in the fort.

February 28. Last night our hunters brought in some corn and hogs, and had a brush with a scout from the enemy beyond gun-shot of the fort. They put the scout to flight, and got in without injury. They bring accounts that the settlers are flying in all quarters, in dismay, leaving their possessions to the mercy of the ruthless invader, who is literally engaged in a war of extermination, more brutal than the untutored savage of the desert could be guilty of. Slaughter is indiscriminate, sparing neither sex, age, nor condition. Buildings have been burnt down, farms laid waste, and Santa Anna appears determined to verify his threat and convert the blooming paradise into a howling wilderness. For just one fair crack at that rascal, even at a hundred yards distance, I would bargain to break my Betsey, and never pull trigger again. My name's not Crockett if I wouldn't get glory enough to appease my stomach for the remainder of my life. The scouts report that a settler, by the name of Johnson, flying with his wife and three little children, when they reached the Colorado, left his family on the shore, and waded into the river to see whether it would be safe to ford with his wagon. When about the middle of the river he was seized by an alligator, and, after a struggle, was dragged under the water, and perished. The helpless woman and her babes were discovered, gazing in agony on the spot, by other fugitives who happily passed that way, and relieved them. Those who fight the battles experience but a small part of the privation, suffering, and anguish that follow in the train of ruthless war. The cannonading continued at intervals, throughout the day, and all hands were kept up to their work. The enemy, somewhat imboldened, drawe nigher to the fort. So much the better. There was a move in General Sesma's division towards evening.

February 29. Before daybreak we saw General Sesma leave his camp with a large body of cavalry and infantry, and move off in the direction of Goliad. We think that he must have received news of Colonel Fanning's coming to our relief. We are all in high spirits at the prospect of being able to give the rascals a fair shake on the plain. This business of being shut up makes a man wolfish. I had a little sport this morning before breakfast. The enemy had planted a piece of ordnance within gun shot of the fort during the night, and the first thing in the morning they commenced a brisk cannonade, point-blank, against the spot where I was snoring. I turned out pretty smart and mounted the rampart. The gun was charged again, a fellow stepped forth to touch her off, but before he could apply the match I let him have it, and he keeled over. A second stepped up, snatched the match from the hand of the dying man, but Thimblerig, who had followed me, handed me his rifle, and the next instant the Mexican was stretched on the earth beside the first. A third came up to the cannon, my companion handed me another gun, and I fixed him off in like manner. A fourth, then a fifth seized the match, who both met with the same fate, and then the whole party gave it up as a bad job, and hurried off to the camp, leaving the cannon ready charged where they had planted it. I came down, took my bitters, and went to breakfast. Thimblerig told me that the place from which I had been firing was one of the snuggest stands in the whole fort, for he never failed picking off two or three stragglers before breakfast, when perched up there. And I recollect, now, having seen him there, ever since he was wounded, the first thing in the morning, and the last at night,—and at times thoughtlessly playing at his eternal game.

March 1. The enemy's forces have been increasing in numbers daily, notwithstanding they have already lost three hundred men in the several assaults they have made upon us. I neglected to mention in the proper place, that when the enemy came in sight we had but three bushels of corn in the garrison, but have since found eighty bushels in a deserted house. Col. Bowie's illness still continues, but he manages to crawl from his bed every day, that his comrades may see him. His presence alone is a tower of strength. The enemy becomes more daring as his numbers increase.

March 1. This day the delegates meet in general convention at the town of Washington, to frame our Declaration of Independence. That the sacred instrument may never be trampled on by the children of those who have freely shed their blood to establish it, is the sincere wish of David Crockett. Universal independence is an almighty idea, far too extensive for some brains to comprehend. It is a beautiful seed that germinates rapidly, and brings forth a large and vigorous tree; but like the deadly Upas, we sometimes find the smaller plants wither and die in its shades. Its blooming branches spread far and wide, offering a perch of safety to all alike, but even among its protecting branches we find the eagle, the kite, and the owl preying upon the helpless dove and sparrow. Beneath its shade myriads congregate in goodly fellowship, but the lamb and the fawn find but frail security from the lion and jackal, though the tree of independence

wave over them. Some imagine independence to be a natural charter, to exercise without restraint, and to their fullest extent, all the energies, both physical and mental, with which they have been endowed; and for their individual aggrandizement alone, without regard to the rights of others; provided they extend to all the same privilege and freedom of action. Such independence is the worst of tyranny.

March 3. We have given over all hopes of receiving assistance from Goliad or Refugio. Col. Travis harangued the garrison, and concluded by exhorting them, in case the enemy should carry the fort, to fight to the last gasp, and render their victory even more serious to them than to us.—This was followed by three cheers.

March 4. Shells have been falling into the fort like hail during the day, but without effect. About dusk, in the evening, we observed a man running toward the fort, pursued by about a dozen Mexican cavalry. The Bee hunter immediately knew him to be the old pirate who had gone to Goliad, and calling to the two hunters, he sallied out of the fort to the relief of the old man, who was hard pressed, I followed close after. Before we reached the spot, the Mexicans were close on the heels of the old man, who stopped suddenly, turned short upon his pursuers, discharged his rifle, and one of the enemy fell from his horse.—The chase was renewed, but finding that he would be overtaken and cut to pieces, he now turned again, and, to the amazement of the enemy, became the assailant in his turn. He clubbed his gun, and they fled like sparrows. By this time we reached the spot, and, in the ardor of the moment, followed some distance before we saw that our retreat to the fort was cut off by another detachment of cavalry. Nothing was to be done but to fight our way through. We were all of the same mind. "Go ahead!" cried I, and they shouted, "Go ahead Colonel!" We dashed among them, and a bloody conflict ensued. They were about twenty in number, and they stood their ground. After the fight had continued about five minutes, a detachment was seen issuing from the fort to our relief, and the Mexicans scampered off, leaving 8 of their comrades dead upon the field. But we did not escape unscathed, for both the pirate and the Bee hunter were mortally wounded, and I received a sabre cut across the forehead.—The old man died without speaking, as soon as we entered the fort. We bore my young friend to his bed, dressed his wounds, and watched beside him. He lay, without complaint, or manifesting pain, until about midnight; when he spoke, and I asked him if he wanted any thing. "Nothing," he replied, but drew a sigh that seemed to rend his heart, as he added, "Poor Kate of Nagadoches!" His eyes were filled with tears, as he continued, "Her words were prophetic, Colonel;" and then he sung, in a low voice that resembled the sweet notes of his own devoted Kate,

"But toom cam' the saddle, all bludy to see,
And hame cam' the steed, but hame never cam' he."

He spoke no more, and in a few minutes after, died. Poor Kate, who will tell this to thee!

March 5. Pop, pop, pop! Bom, bom, bom! throughout the day. No time for memorandums now. Go ahead!—Liberty and independence forever!

(Here ends Col. Crockett's manuscript.)

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Scenes in New Orleans.—Doctor Alexander Leger, charged with the crime of bigamy, and who had fled to Havana, returned to New Orleans a few days previous to the 30th ult. He was on that day arrested by order of Judge Watts, president of the criminal court, on the affidavit of Louisa Beauvais, the lady he married in France. He appeared before the court, and several witnesses deposed against him. He was held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, and, being unable to find it, he was remanded to prison. On his way there he was fired upon by a young man, the only son of the unfortunate lady whom the doctor had deceived in New Orleans, and received a pistol ball in the forehead. The wound is pronounced mortal. The young man was arrested. He is said to have been cool and composed, and made no effort to escape.

The sheriff of New Orleans received from the District Court, an order to seize the steamboat United States. He confided this mandate to his deputy, who immediately repaired on board with an officer who was to take possession of her. The Captain of the United States was absent, but the individual who had charge of her in the interim, after making use of the most abusive language, signified to the deputy that he must leave the boat, and threatened the deputy's officer with personal violence. Things having come to such a pitch, they both left her, and proceeded to the principal, where ten of the City Guard were procured, who accompanied the sheriff to the boat; but, before reaching her, they were opposed by a mob of at least one hundred men, who put the law at defiance and prevented its execution. This scandalous scene, as is usual on such occasions, drew together a large assemblage of the curious. In vain did the sheriff urge upon the mob the necessity of respect and obedience to the law. *He was only answered with scorn.* Seeing no chance of succeeding peaceably, he was induced to retire; his instructions not going so far as to compel him to engage in a fight on the Levee, in which himself and his little force would, perhaps, have been overpowered by numbers, and which might have endangered the lives of women and children, other imprudent spectators as well as the combatants themselves.

We understand from the Courier, from which the above particulars are taken, that after a night's reflection and consultation, the mob had *consented* that the process of the law might be served! These are startling proceedings, and yet they are of every day occurrence, and are confined to no particular section of the country.

Shooting Match and Gander Pulling.—"There will be a shooting match and gander pulling at the house of Travis George, on Tuesday next, the 26th instant."

On reading the above in a Mobile paper—what the d—l *is a gander pulling* thought we?—The difficulty was soon nullified by the following explanation of a by-stander. It means that an old gander is tied on the top of a post with his head *slushed* until it is made as slippery as an eel. Those who compete for the prize, ride by at full speed, making *en passant a grab* at the said head, whereupon said gander, if he has the sense of a goose, *dodges*, like some politicians at the calling of yeas and nays. It is well calculated to exhibit the dexterity and agility of the equestrian. He must be careful in stooping to "clutch" the gander's head that he "sees before" him, not to stoop past recovery as some men do from the line of PRINCIPLE in search of OFFICE. Should he seize the goose's knowledge box, has he strength of gripe to hold on, or of arm to tear off the poor goose's

"—dome of thought—the palace of the soul"

or will *let go!* At all events this is gander pulling, of which it may be affirmed, that though it may be fun for Mr. Travis George it can be *no fun for the gander.*—*American Turf Register.*

THE CREEK WAR.

COLUMBUS, (GA.) AUG. 18.

Removal of the Creeks.—The contract for the removal of the Creek Indians was let out on the 12th inst. at Tuskegee. We understand that it was taken by a large company of gentlemen associated under the name of the Alabama Emigrating Company. Amongst others, the members of the old Emigrating Company are concerned, in conjunction with Mr. George Whitman, and others, of Montgomery, and a number of other citizens of Alabama, comprising in the aggregate, about twenty persons, and combining the best talents and the most efficient means for the prompt transportation of the Indians. The contract was taken at twenty eight dollars and fifty cents per head, and the contractors are to furnish their own means, and be ready at a moments' warning to remove the Indians by parties of from one to five thousand, as soon as they can be collected. There was a good deal of competition in bidding for this important contract. There were a great number of applicants, some at lower prices than the sum given to those who obtained the contract. But the price agreed upon was considered a medium bid; and the company who obtained it were thought to possess advantages for a faithful performance of it over any others who applied for the contract. It is a large company, possessing a great deal of ready capital, an efficient force of active and energetic men and having considerable experience in the business.

Considering that the most important point is, the *speedy* removal of these Indians, and the immense expense of the Government of subsisting them where they now are, it was very proper for the officers having charge of this business, to employ the services of able and efficient contractors who would create no delay, and move straight forward to the execution of their trust. We consider the contract under all the circumstances, a most favorable one to the Government; and much credit is due to Gen. Jessup and Capt. Page for the promptness and discretion exercised in making it. We learn from the contractors that a large party of about 3000 will start between the 20th and 25th inst. and that the whole nation will move in convenient parties within sixty days at farthest. Gen. Jessup is using great exertions to get off these troublesome neighbors—and for his active, prompt and energetic movements in this branch of the public service, he deserves and will receive the approbation and thanks of the whole community.—*Sentinel.*

A body of Tennessee Troops accompanied by Paddy Carr and some 8 or 10 friendly Indians, visited the Hatchachubee and Cowagee Creeks, entered the swamps and drove for Indians—they "jumped up" a party with whom they exchanged a few shots, and finally succeeded in capturing twelve, which number they brought to Fort Mitchell and placed in confinement; if our commanding officers would enlist a few more *friendly Indians* in the cause of the country the *hostile* Indians, and place them under Paddy Carr as leader and commander, they would find this troublesome case soon swept from the docket, and the Court LOW sitting for the trial of savage marauders might be speedily adjourned, *sine die.* There are SCORES of friendly Indians who are ready and willing for such enlistment. Gen. Sanford's command, brought up and deposited at Fort Mitchell six women and children belonging to the hostile tribe. These Squaws and their little ones, were found on the Kiachafoona Creek, almost in a state of starvation. In flying from the whites, the men had left them to take care of themselves; and being of times closely pursued by our troops, they had killed 7 of their children, who were crying with hunger, to prevent being overheard and discovered.

Columbus Herald.

Horrible.—A few days since, a party of Lowndes county, (Ga.) volunteers, fell in with a party of Creeks near the Florida line, and killed ten warriors, and took eight women and children prisoners. The prisoners were taken to a house under guard. In the evening one of the squaws was observed to give her children drink from a coffee pot. Shortly after, she obtained leave of absence, and not returning, search was made for her, but she had made her escape. Her children were all found dead, from *poison* administered by their unnatural mother. On Wednesday the 2d inst. Col. Wood of Randolph, Ga. with only thirty-eight men under his command, discovered a large party of Indians in a swamp—The savages challenged him to come into the swamp for a *"fair fight."* Notwithstanding his enferiority in numbers, he boldly charged upon them.—After a desperate engagement, hand to hand, the savages fled in all directions. *Twenty-seven* warriors were found dead on the field of battle, and many more were supposed to have been killed and wounded. Before their flight they strangled their children by stuffing their mouths with *mud moss.* The children were found in that condition after the battle was over.

Tallahassee Floridian, Aug. 13.

COLUMBUS, August 23.

CREEK WAR INCIDENTS.

The past week has developed no new circumstances of interest connected with the Creek war. The report of Paddy Carr, a friendly Indian commander, which we insert below, will be read with interest, as it is free from bombast and egotism, and relies for *its merit* upon what *actually took place.* The Indians which were in Chickasahatchee, we feel confident are scattered. Some have gone to Florida, and others have returned to the Creek nation.

GEN. SANFORD:—*Sir:* I have the honor herewith to report the movements of the force under my command, consisting of friendly Indians—also, their present number and position. On the 4th inst., we received orders to march to the Cowagee and Hatchachubbee creeks, for the purpose of scouring those creeks, and in company with a body of Tennessee Troops, that duty was performed—the following creeks and swamps were thoroughly hunted: Cowagee, Hatchachubbee, Wilarni and High Log, we also extended our search as far as to the Chewala, only about 5 miles above Irwinton. The first discovery we made of hostile Indians, was on the first day we went out, and on the waters of the Hatchachubbee; they consisted of 12 in number, 2 Warriors, 1 Woman, and the balance children, which we took prisoners without opposition. The next party we overtook on the Cowagee, on the next day; this gang contained about 40 Indians, who, when they first discovered us, shewed signs of fight; they were all stripped perfect naked, painted in warlike style, and several of them in the act of shooting, having their Rifle's raised to their shoulder and cocked. I spoke to them in Indian, and told them to stand, to which they agreed. My party was about two hundred yards in advance of the Tennessee Troops, and before the latter could get up to me, the hostiles jumped down the bank into the creek, and were out of sight in a moment, we fired on them, but without doing any injury. We gave chase and followed them about 6 miles, we never could get sight of them afterwards, they took to the middle prong of the Cowagee swamp, where no doubt they scattered themselves. Night overtook us and we quit the drive. On our return, and during the next day, we discovered fresh trails in Cowagee, and from the foot prints to be seen, there were some 15 or 20 in a gang. We followed these trails about 9 miles, but could not find the Indians. We then returned to Fort Mitchell and there struck Camps. After waiting two days we started out alone—no white men with us—during this tour of 4 days, we came upon, and captured a party of 12 Indians, consisting of men, women, and children, whom we brought with us to Fort Mitchell and secured. We took these Indians on the Ah-hagee creek, a little way above the old Chehaw Town. From this party, we learned that the most of the Warriors had left the Creek Nation, and gone over to Florida. A portion of my command is now quartered at Fort Mitchell Some of them are at Ben Marshall's and a party of 6 I sent out to talk with the hostiles, and say to them, they had better come in, for, if we were obliged to hunt them again, we would shew them no quarters—this party are still out. I have now under my command, 117 friendly Indians; only a part of them, however, are mounted. If we all had horses we could be much more serviceable.

I have the honor to be,
Very Respectfully,
Your most ob't serv't,
PADDY CARR.

REMOVAL OF CREEK INDIANS.

On the 12th inst. the contract for the entire removal of the Creeks was let out at Tuskegee, to a large and respectable and responsible company, who have agreed to take them away at $28 50 per head. A party of 6000 will be started in the course of *one month*, and in 18 months not an Indian we think will be left in the country. In relation to the contract, the Alabama Journal of the 17th has the following:

"As to the contract for removing the Indians we incline to think the best is made that could under the circumstances have been done. There were lower bids than that accepted by Jesup and Page for carrying off these people to their intended homes, but other things were to be considered besides the mere *price* or *sum* to be given for their removal. The ability of the contractors to perform their undertaking was an important item to be considered by Gen. Jesup and Capt. Page in deciding who should have the contract for emigrating the Indians. There are some complaints we are aware already lodged against Jesup and Page, but they are unjust. They have selected a strong company of respectable, responsible men to carry off the Indians. A company that can raise the funds necessary to embark with, no matter how much it may be. They have selected a company that will cause no delay in starting for want of money or means, and composed of men with whom the Indians are willing to emigrate. No political bias nor favoritism can be laid to the door of Gen. Jesup or Capt. Page in selecting the company they have, for the company itself is a perfect mixture of all sorts of politics.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

FLORIDA.

As the spirit of Indian hostility dies away in the Creek nation, it is occosionally seen to flare up with a new brilliance, and an extraordinary fierceness amongst the tribe of Seminole Indians; they are far, very far from being subdued, as yet, they are still bent on war, plunder, rapine, and murder, and as they prowl the wilderness of flowers, the unoffending wife and innocent babe, are continually falling victims to their treachery and cruelty. But in reading the page of their atrocities, it is most delightful now and then, to dwell upon the circumstances which mark their overthrow, and see how the cool and determined bravery of American citizen soldiers can use them even on *their own* battle field. The St. Augustine Herald of the 30th ult. narrates a battle scene, which took place between a little handful of United States troops, 15 in number, and 50 Indians, which resulted in a most brilliant victory to the Whites. The fight was had at Ridgely's Mill, near the mouth of Black Creek—the U. S. troops were commanded by Lieut. Herbert, who, on this occasion highly distinguished himself. The engagement lasted one hour and twenty minutes, at the expiration of which time, the Indians retreated to their hammock, and did not again show themselves until the detachment had gone on board steamboat, and the boat under way, when they appeared and fired on the boat. Six Indians were killed and wounded—five of our men were wounded, but none of them dangerously. This (says the St. Augustine Herald) was one of the most brilliant affairs that has occurred during the war, and we hope that the current of disasters, with which we had to contend hitherto, is about to turn, and success follow in the place of misfortune. Lt. Col. Crane, U. S. Army, commands the post at St. Augustine; the posts throughout the nation are said to be judiciously planted and guarded, and although the Seminoles are indeed an ugly race of beings, and although they are led on by a savage of most fiend-like disposition, and unquenching ambition, yet we believe next fall's campaign, whatever officer of the regular army may be appointed to the command, will finally put an end to their depredations, and induce them to submit themselves to the Whites, on condition of immediate removal.

A DISASTROUS EVENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

We have this day to place on record one of the most melancholy accidents that have occurred in our waters, attended with a loss of life that is deeply afflicting.

This morning, about half past 5 o'clock, the ferry boat which plies between the navy yard at Brooklyn and the foot of Walnut street came in contact with the steamboat Boston, Capt. Townsend, and in less than three minutes every vestige of the ferry-boat had disappeared, having sunk in about five fathoms of water. The particulars, so far as we have been enabled to procure them, we have obtained from a gentleman in our employ, who was standing on the dock when the accident occurred, from Capt. Townsend, from several of the passengers, and from our reporter, who has been actively engaged the whole of this morning in obtaining all the information within his reach, on both sides of the river.

It appears that the unfortunate boat was this morning unusually late in making her first trip, and that, being so detained, some fifteen mechanics who had been waiting for her, and who were anxious to get from Long Island, had got on board a small boat, and were making their way over, using great exertion to head the Boston. The Boston, finding herself close upon the small boat, and the tide running very strong, shifted her position. At this moment, the ferry boat was seen driving with the current fast upon the Boston. Capt. Townsend, being himself in the wheel-house, rang the bell to stop, instantly gave the signal to back the boat, and ran to the engine and directed the engineer to back with all force. It was too late—the boats came in contact, and the ferry boat went down almost instantly.

The passengers with whom we have conversed all concur in the opinion that the unfortunate event was not caused by any improper conduct on board the Boston; and that their anxious desire to avoid the small boat tended, in some degree, to bring the steamboats in contact.

When it was found that the ferry boat was sinking, Capt. Townsend ordered all his small boats to be manned, and but a few minutes elapsed before they were down, and in the midst of the drowning passengers. Ten or twelve were picked up, and carried on board the Boston. One of the persons saved was a female, whose husband and son were on board, both of whom were drowned. This female was kept on the surface of the water by the buoyancy of her dress. Her husband was unwell, and she, with her son, was accompanying him to this city. In addition to those saved by the boats, four persons climbed up the bows of the Boston, and got on board.

A passenger, who was an observer of the whole, says that it was a most painful scene to witness the agony depicted on the countenances of the passengers when the boat was going down. Their cries for aid must have been heard at a great distance. Every thing that would float, that was at hand, was thrown over from the Boston, in the hope that some might thus be saved.

Since the above was prepared, our reporter has returned, and furnished us with the following:

The ferry boat was named the *General Jackson*, and was commanded by Capt. Cole. Captain C. says that when he saw the Boston he stopped his engine, and backed water, but the Boston had considerable headway when her engine was stopped, and, being then so close, the concussion was great.

The captain of the ferry boat supposes there were about twenty-five persons on board, fourteen of whom were milk-men and boys, two women, and several other passengers, and the deck hands of the boat.

There were fourteen horses on board, all of which were drowned, being attached to milk-carts and wagons. In fact, not an article could be saved, as the boat sank in two minutes after she was struck.

The passengers and crew made every effort to get on board the Boston, but we regret to state that six at least of the number were drowned.—Some of them succeeded in jumping on board, and others in catching hold of the ropes and plank that were thrown to them by the passengers of the Boston. The names of those known to be drowned are as follows:

Mr. Silas Wright, an aged man and milkman, residing at the Wallabout, who attempted to jump on board the Boston, but struck his breast against the railing: he fell into the water, and was seen to sink, but did not rise again. We understand that Mr. Wright was an old and respectable inhabitant at that place, and had been sick nearly all the summer, and was yet in very feeble health.

Mr. Edward Alexander, a milkman. Mr. Alexander has left a wife and two children to mourn his sudden and unexpected death.

Mr. Christopher Flannagan, also a milkman, in the employ of Mr. Underhill, at the Wallabout. Mr. Flannagan has also left a wife and two small children.

Mr. James Conelly, a milkman, and two small colored boys, (sweeps,) who resided in the neighborhood of the navy yard, and were in the habit of crossing to the city every morning.

As most of those on board were picked up and put on board the Boston, and by her carried to her landing place at the foot of Chambers street, it could not yet be ascertained whether there were any others drowned.

Mr. George McCulley, on discovering that Mr. Wright did not succeed in his effort to jump on board the Boston, threw himself into the river, and was afterward picked up by one of the small boats, and thus saved.

None of the crew of the boat were drowned.

About half an hour after the accident, the boat rose to the top of the water, and remained, it is supposed, about twenty minutes, when the change of tide caused her to sink again.

Mrs. Wright, (wife of Silas Wright, who was drowned,) one of the women on board, was thrown into the water, and while struggling, seized hold of Edward Alexander, and held him with so strong a grasp, that it is supposed he could not extricate himself, and sunk, exhausted, and was drowned. Mrs. Wright, however, did not sink with him, but was picked up from her perilous situation.

None of the bodies of those drowned had been found at 12 o'clock.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE.

From the last Boston papers, we see that a writ of *Habeas Corpus* has been served on Thomas Aves, Esq., a gentleman of Boston, who appeared before Judge Wilde on Thursday afternoon. He was summoned to shew cause for having taken and detained a black girl 6 years old, brought to Boston by a lady of New Orleans. The girl was the daughter of a slave, and belonged to Mr. Slater of New Orleans. The lady intended to take the girl with her on her return, and it is said that Mr. Aves detained her for that purpose. On the one side he contended that under the circumstances of the case the child was not free, but a slave, because her mistress did not intend to make permanent residence in Massachusetts. Laws of three of the non-slaving States, New York, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania, were cited, shewing that slaves travelling with their owners in these States for a temporary purpose, are not entitled to their freedom. It was also contended that the owner of the mother was the rightful guardian of the slave, and was clearly entitled to her. He stated that Mr. Aves had not exercised any restraint over her, other than for her preservation, health, and safety.

It was argued on the other side, that the child by our laws is free—that Mr. Aves held her for an illegal purpose, that of sending her back to slavery, and therefore any restraint with a view of aiding or abetting in an illegal transaction was unlawful; and that if Mr. Aves sent the child to New Orleans, he would be subject to an indictment for kidnapping.

Judge Wilde, after hearing all the arguments, ordered the case to be continued for final action, until next Friday afternoon, for the purpose of consultation with the other Judges. And Mr. Aves was put under bonds to produce the child at that time.

FROM FOULSON'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

THE ALL HAIL PARTY.

What has become of the old cry of the American Sentinel, and Pennsylvanian?—Hail! all-hail! North Carolina!—Glorious News! Hail! hail! Indiana! Great and Glorious! All-hail Kentucky! Hail! all-hail! again, and again, Missouri! Illinois! Alabama!

The "spoils" party papers are now *mute*—LOST—DEAD! The People have appeared in their majesty and strength—determined that plunder, peculation and misrule shall be arrested!—That *Martin Van Buren*, the enemy of Pennsylvania—the enemy of order, and good government, shall not be clothed with the Executive robe!—That when Andrew Jackson retires, an *honest man* shall take his place—either *Judge White or Gen. Harrison*—not the artful magician, and treacherous tergiversator, Martin Van Buren! No! No!!—He shall never rule over us! North Carolina, Indiana, and Kentucky have proclaimed it, in a voice of thunder—Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, will speak *still louder.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Extract of a Letter received from Washington:

"We are all in high spirits at the results, so far, of the elections in North Carolina. The last returns give Dudley a majority of 2000 over the Van Buren candidate; and it is believed he will have six or seven thousand and that there will be a majority of Whigs in the Legislature! This is highly important. If North Carolina goes for the Whigs, (and there is no room to doubt it,) it will be like setting the ball in motion through the south and south-west. From Alabama and Louisiana, the tidings are also highly cheering; and in the west proper, Harrison is carrying every thing before him. The people are opening their eyes, and are determined to be duped no longer! Van Buren will be beaten notwithstanding all his intriguing. Is not the prospect glorious? I assure you, we all think the prospect bright. The office holders are trembling in their shoes, and well they may. More of this again.

PATRIOTISM TRIUMPHANT!

——"*Quod optanti divum promittere nemo*
Ausorat, voltenda dies, en! attulit ultro."

Thank Heaven we can at last say,—and we say it with the profoundest gratitude to Providence, that

HONEST NORTH CAROLINA IS FREE!

free from Jacksonism, free from Van Burenism, free from Dick Johnsonism, and free from the domination of those whose only patriotism appears to be slavish subserviency to those who distribute the loaves and fishes!

We are literally and truly astonished at the success of the Constitutional party:—it has exceeded the expectation of even the most sanguine. But a year ago, the State was as completely in the hands of some dozen or two of brawling demagogues, as Constantinople is in those of the Turks; and no one believed that the honest yeomanry and working men of the country had even felt indignant at the arrogant dictation which had periodically issued from the petty auxiliary cabals that echoed the wishes of those who paid them. Time, however, has shown, that that orderly and powerful class of our citizens deeply felt the insult, and the danger of longer submission; and most nobly have they pronounced their indignation at the polls.—*Newbern Spectator.*

The good effects of the Whigs' triumph are already felt in our community. During "the reign of terror," if a Van Burenite triumphed over a Whig, even for a constableship, the ecstacies of "the party" were so vociferously expressed that the latter celebrations of the Eleusinian mysteries were quietness in comparison. Now, women and children are permitted to sleep as quietly at night as if no great moral revolution had taken place.

Newbern Spectator.

From the N. C. Standard.

We learn that our friends calculate on General Newland's election by about 500 majority.—The Counties of Burke, Yancy, Buncombe, Haywood and Macon will all give him a majority, whilst at Rutherford his vote will be much stronger than at the last election.

Comment.—Graham's majority in Buncombe 366, Macon 100, Burke 372, Rutherford 1007! Total Majorities 1845. Newland's majority in Haywood 116, Yancy 115. Total majorities 231. Graham's Majority 1614!

THE KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS DISBANDED.

Gen. Combs has handed us the following letter, addressed to the Governor of Kentucky, a copy of which was sent to him by express from Frankfort.—*Lex. Observer.*

HERMITAGE, Aug. 7, 1836.

Sir: Arriving at this place on the evening of the 5th instant, I was made acquainted with the requisition of Gen. Gaines on the Governors of Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana for 1000 men from each State. The letter of Gen. Gaines and the proclamation of Governor Cannon, of Tennessee, made known the basis of this requisition. Regarding the reasons assigned by General Gaines as not consistent with the relations which we have maintained with Mexico since the existence of the civil war in Texas, with those which it is our duty and wish to cultivate with that Government, as long as it observes good faith and friendship in its intercourse with the United States, I feel myself called on to inform you that that requisition has not received my approbation, and that I trust, if the men called for have been brought into the field, you will forthwith cause them to be mustered and discharged, and await for further orders from the General Government in respect to any other requisition on the militia.

The 10,000 volunteers authorized by the late act of Congress have been apportioned among the States and Territories nearest to the theatre of actual or apprehended hostility from the Indians. They are considered sufficient, combined with the regular troops, to maintain the peace of the frontier, and to terminate the war which now exists with the Creeks and Seminoles. All of these have not been brought into the field, but General Gaines was notified that 1000 volunteers in Arkansas, and 1000 in Missouri, had received orders to be organized and held in readiness for one year's service, should the emergency arise make their employment necessary on the frontier commanded by him. This circumstance meets the present requisition of Gen. Gaines still more unaccountable, particularly as it is believed our Western frontier is now tranquil. Under the circumstances, you will please cause the troops called for by the requisition in question, if they have been raised, to be discharged. They will be paid as soon as an appropriation by Congress can be obtained for this purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

To his Excellency Mr. Morehead,
Governor of the State of Kentucky.

It is not a little amusing (says the Alexandria Gazette) to witness the reception which the President's letter to Governor Cannon has met with in the camp of the Faithful. The Globe placed it, without comment, in a middle column, and it was not until the next day that any notice was taken of it. The Pennsylvanian gave it a go-by in the same unceremonious manner, and the Richmond Enquirer contents itself with barely observing that "if what we have heard about Urrea's employing the Cherokees be true, those troops may be wanted." This does not seem to be known to the President. If the Cherokees take the field, we shall regret the recall of the volunteers. Here are two *"ifs,"* within a short space of each other, indicating, very clearly, that the writer was in a dilemma. The truth is, the letter and the result of the late elections have thrown the Administration presses into the greatest confusion. There is a panic now, sure enough.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

Gen. Jackson reached his residence, the Hermitage, on the 4th instant. Hearing at that place, of Gen. Gaines's requisition for 4,000 volunteers, to march to the Sabine, for the ostensible purpose of protecting that frontier against imaginary enemies, he has promptly countermanded the requisition, and ordered their disbandment. We copy this letter with the more pleasure, as its views are in accordance with those heretofore expressed by the National Intelligencer and the Whig presses generally, and for the avowal of which we have been denounced by the Globe and its officious copyists as "the Mexican party in the United States." Is Gen. Jackson a member of that party, Messieurs of the Globe?

This honorable act of Gen. Jackson is strikingly illustrative of what his conduct would be, if he were always removed from the malign influence which in Washington warps his feelings and judgment.

Texas.—The information from Texas yesterday, by the schr. San Jacinto, Capt. Henry, is, that on the 8th inst. the Mexican schr. Matilda had arrived at Galveston under charge of a prize master, captured by the Texan man of war Terrible, (who had been from Siscal to Campeachy with flour, corn, beans, and segars; the Terrible had chased on shore and destroyed one or two other small schooners, names not known. The Texian army, 2,500 strong, commanded by Gen. Rusk, had concentrated at or near Matagorda, and by this time are far on their way to Matamoras. Col. Mehia, one of the prisoners captured at San Jacinto, died at Galveston on the 9th inst.—*Lou. Adv.*

Mr. Madison's Political Legacy.—The following is the title of the work left by Mr. Madison to be published, from which its contents may be ascertained:

"Debates in the Congress of the Confederation in the years 1782, '3, and '4, by James Madison, then a Member, with Letters and extracts of Letters from him during the period of his service in that Congress; to which are prefixed the Debates, in 1776, on the Declaration of Independence, and on a few of the Articles of the Confederation, preserved by Th. Jefferson; and, also, Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787, by James Madison, a Member."

'Shoot! Luke, or give up the gun!'—The editor of the Raleigh Standard, a week or two ago, boasted somewhat on this wise:—That when he should receive returns from all the elections in the State he intended to let off his 'big gun'—meaning, we suppose, a real Van Buren *brass swivel*, with a charge in reserve to announce the victory of Vanism. From the tone of the last Standard he appears to be pretty well satisfied as to the result, if he is not satisfied *with* it.—Why don't you shoot, Philo?

Greensborough Patriot.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

RAIL ROAD.

Mr. Jones:—Now the election is over, let us turn our attention to the subject, above all others, the most important to Western Carolina. We have lived down the advantages of a new country without any of the facilities of an old one. The garden spot of the State as to climate, fertility of soil and productions of all kind is cut off from market both foreign and domestic, except by the slow and expensive process of wagon transportation. Though one hundred and twenty years old, we have neither a Canal, a Rail Road, or a navigable river. Many of our younger sisters, and some of them too, of yesterday's birth, have all these commercial advantages. Seeing what others have done, and are daily executing, with means far short of our own, who can doubt of the ability of the State, aided by its citizens, to construct a Rail Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury, and thence up the Valley of the Yadkin and the Valley of the Catawba, by two lateral branches. By such an enterprise, the produce of the rich vallies of those two Rivers, would find a cheap and ready transportation to a market within our own State.—Not only so, but a large portion of the trade of East Tennessee, would find its way to Fayetteville. Let the farmers and merchants look well to this matter—let them remember, the cheapness and rapidity with which their produce and merchandise would be carried to and from market, and what is also of no little consideration, the enhanced price that real estate would attain, upon the completion of such a work—that its partial execution would raise the price of property now almost a drug. Independently too of having a good market for our cotton and grain of all kind, Fayetteville and other towns on the Cape Fear, would be supplied by the West with many articles that are now furnished by the Northern and Eastern States. It is no less undeniably than true, that those States supply the towns on that River with Hay, Butter, Beef, Potatoes, Vegetables of all kind, and many other articles with which the West abound, and for which we have literally no market at home. Last year the town of Fayetteville, paid to the North for Hay and Vegetables upwards of fifteen thousand dollars. Suppose Fayetteville to pay so much, of which there is no doubt, how much does Wilmington pay to the North for the same articles? But as Towns on the Cape Fear would not be the only market for the products of our soil that rot on our lands, or are not raised for the want of due encouragement.—Let us have a Rail Road, let the streams have some stimulus to industry, and the rich and hitherto neglected West, will not only supply the whole Cape Fear country, but will push its products to the West India Islands and the towns on the sea board South of us.

The leading objection against Fayetteville is the want of a constant navigation in the Cape Fear in the Summer or Fall season—the same objection may be urged and with more force against every River South of Virginia. Look, for instance, to the navigation of the Pedee, Santee, Ashly and Cooper Rivers of S. Carolina: to the Savannah, Ocmulgee and Chatahoochee of Georgia: the Alabama and Tombigbee of Alabama. Suppose there may be something in the objection, a thing should we be without a Rail Road to Wilmington, if we once connect ourselves with Fayetteville. As a market where the great and living necessaries of life are to be had, not a Town in an adjoining State can compete with Fayetteville for cheapness and abundance. Be-sides it is our own State, and every dictate of patriotism and self interest, call upon the Western people to favor the enterprise—Every observing traveller, on visiting Fayetteville, must have seen its great commercial and manufacturing advantages and that it will rise to an enviable height in the scale of Southern Towns, if connected by Rail Road with the Vallies of the Yadkin and Catawba. Past experience and present observation ought to teach the Western people, that to become prosperous, they must become a grain growing, a stock raising and a manufacturing people. Then give us facilities to market by Rail Road, and no section of the United States would be more desirable.

ROWAN.

☞ It will be seen by the advertisement of the *Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company*, that the daily line of cars will leave Portsmouth at ½ past 7 o'clock, A. M., (and will wait for the Baltimore and Washington boats until 9) and reach Gary's Depot, the present termination of the road, to dinner. Passengers may then be conveyed in four horse post coaches to Halifax, N. C.: at Halifax, there are regular lines of stages to Tarborough, Fayetteville, and Raleigh. Passengers for Edenton, Plymouth, &c. will be taken from the cars at Black Water bridge by the steam boat Fox.

On the return, coaches will leave Halifax at 5 o'clock A. M. and reach Gary's Depot to breakfast, and thence to Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Washington steam boats, which will enable passengers to breakfast in either city the following morning, dine in Philadelphia, sup in New York; and taking the Providence steam boat reach Boston to breakfast the third morning after leaving Halifax, N. C.

This is expedition which would have been deemed impossible a few years since, and which is worthy of praise at all times. We are happy to see it stated in the advertisement, that the rail road from Weldon to Halifax will be completed during the present year, which will add proportionally to the public convenience and the profits of the Rail Road Company.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

A gentleman who arrived on Thursday from Key West, brings intelligence that a vessel commanded by a Spaniard, and an American, recently touched at Indian Key, full of negroes, supposed to have been purchased from the Seminoles in exchange for ammunition. The people at the Key, had not force enough to arrest the miscreants.

Tallahassee Floridian.

The Double Dealer.—At a small place near Devizes, a republican reared an opposition sign to that of an original "house of entertainment" of the village, and called it the "Two Bears." The landlord of the original house, passed the rival establishment one day, and seeing the master standing at his door, begged to be introduced to "his partner.—"Partner," said he, "I have no partner; I am on my own account." "Then more shame for you," retorted the other, "to set up business under the sign of Two Bears, where there is only one of you."—*London Court Journal.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District, ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford.
2d " Col. ANDERSON MITCHELL, Wilkes.
3d " WM. J. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg.
4th " JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
5th " JOHN L. LESEUR, Rockingham.
6th " JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
7th " Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, Cumberland.
8th " Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th " CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th " Dr. WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin.
11th " WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th " JOHN L. BAILEY, Pasquotank.
13th " Gen. J. O. K. WILLIAMS, Beaufort.
14th " BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir.
15th " JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.

ELECTION RETURNS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

HAYWOOD, 1 member.—Smith [V. B.] elected. No Whig candidate.

MACON, 1 Commoner.—From this County a Van Buren man is elected;—no Whig candidate.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

FINAL RESULT.

	Dudley	*Speight.*
Returns from 62 Counties, in our last,	33,689	28,105
Add increased majority in Curituck,		190
Gates County,	229	590
Haywood,	Majority 200	
Macon,	275	450
	34,193	29,335

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

As no case of Varioloid or Small Pox has occurred since their first report, the Board of Health consider it unnecessary to trouble the public with further reports on the subject. But assure the community however, that if any other cases occur, prompt notice shall be given.

By order of the Board
BENJAMIN ROBINSON, *Pres't.*
Aug. 31, 1836.

Survey of the Yadkin Road.—No official communication has been received from the Gentleman who was deputed to proceed to New York to procure the services of Major McNeill. Private advices however state that it has been satisfactorily ascertained that his valuable services will be at the disposal of the company, and that he may be expected here in the course of a few weeks to make a reconnoissance of the road preparatory to its actual survey.

FOREIGN.—An arrival at New York brings London papers to the 24th and Liverpool to the 26th July, inclusive. The Liverpool Cotton Market had risen ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. since last advices. Nothing of importance from France.

The Mountain District.—Our friends of the Journal omitted to publish in their last paper the returns from this district—we suppose the result did not please them, *exactly.*

The Standard thinks we will be confounded to learn that the doggerel distich under which it trumpeted forth its first successes, "was taken from the *greatest of Poets*—Walter Scott." Indeed we are confounded, but it is to learn that Walter Scott was the *greatest of Poets.* We have been so ignorant and wanting in taste as to think that Shakspeare and Milton, at least, in modern times, not to go back in search of sacred or profane poets, might be regarded as a *little* superior to Walter Scott as a poet. It seems however that we have been mistaken, for the Standard says so. It only remains for the Standard to affirm that the *greatest* couplet of the *greatest* poet is the one in question, viz:

"Hash them—slash them—
All to pieces dash them."

We doubt not that the "faithful" readers of that print will receive the information in sober seriousness,—as they have done many equally incredible things—witness the Standard's assertion that Judge White once represented Georgia in Congress.

But will the Standard inform us in what part of the works of this *greatest*, the above lines are to be found? We believe we have read all his poetical works, but this master piece escaped our notice. It remained for the kindred genius of the Standard to discover and appreciate its beauties.

The Standard is certainly a most amusing sheet. It says, "that the result of the election for Governor has satisfied every candid mind at home, that Mr. Van Buren will most certainly receive the vote of the State." There are, we fear, but few "candid minds at home," if such a belief is the test of candor.

Again: It has discovered that Gen. Dudley would certainly have been beaten but for his having received so many votes; and that the Van Buren counties actually gave majorities for Spaight, whilst the opposition counties supported Dudley. These wonderful discoveries appear to have been the result of a whole week's cogitation. No; we mistake. The same week brought forth the discovery of the "greatest of poets."

"Hash'd 'em—slash'd 'em—
All to pieces dash'd 'em."
Raleigh Standard.

The good cause progresses.—Alabama has hoisted the White Flag. The Tuskaloosa Intelligencer contains a tabular statement of the returns of the State Legislature. In the Senate, we have 18 White, 10 Vans, 2 doubtful. In the House 46 White, 32 Vans, 12 doubtful. Yielding to the Spoils Party the 14 doubtful votes, we should still have a majority of 8 on joint ballot.

Will this triumph produce upon the Editors of the Standard "the same effect as the news of her fathers' appointment of Governor had upon the daughter of Sancho Panza."

Capt. Ramsay, of the U. S. Army, arrived in town some ten days since, to carry into effect the act of Congress establishing an Arsenal of construction in the vicinity of Fayetteville. We are not advised that a site has yet been selected, but we presume from the thorough and minute reconnoissance of Capt. R. that an eligible position will soon be determined on.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road.—Now that the great battle has been fought and won, and we rest us upon our laurels prior to renewed efforts at the ensuing November election, it becomes us to use well the short breathing-time allowed us: turning from the fierce passages of war to to the divine arts of peace.

A projet scarcely less important to North Carolina, than the total rout and complete discomfiture of the "Spoils Party," is the completion of the great State Road from the Cape Fear to the rich and fertile vallies of the Yadkin and Catawba. Let us not be understood as insisting upon this work from the narrow and contracted view of benefit to Fayetteville alone;—we are actuated by no such motive. True, in the prosperity and welfare of Fayetteville, we are deeply interested, and feel an anxious desire to make her in population and wealth, worthy of the gallant name she bears; but our State pride and State feeling is of a nature broader and more expanded, and we hesitate not the avowal, that if any scheme can satisfactorily be shewn, promising more important results to the State at large, and more intimately connected with her advancement in wealth and influence, it shall have our hearty support.

A new era is dawning upon us. A large fund is to be placed in our possession. How shall that fund be invested to secure that chief end of government, the greatest good to the greater number? Equal justice to all?

The population of North Carolina is rapidly diminishing; many are now awaiting with anxiety, a decision upon this great question proposed; if continued paralysis attend this last effort, to take up their staffs and walk—to leave behind them their patrimonies, the birth-places of their children, the hallowed spots where repose the bones of their ancestry, and seek a home where nature has been kinder and rulers more just.

The Yadkin and Catawba Road is eminently a State Road, leading the products of our own soil to our own markets, and if pushed on intersecting the Wilmington road to Beaufort, will offer to the Planter of the West, his choice of markets, between that Port and its fine bar and noble harbour, and Wilmington, with the eminent advantages she offers in her cheap and ample supplies of articles of West India produce.

It will afford the cheapest and speediest outlet for the products of the Yadkin and Catawba valleys.

It will knit the West, the Cape Fear and the entire Eastern and North Eastern portion of North Carolina indissolubly together.

To the Stockholder of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and the country through which that road passes, its completion is of great importance; that portion of the Yadkin Road from Fayetteville to its intersection with the Wilmington Road, will carry upon it the entire travelling from Augusta and the far South, while the Western section will bring our Western brethren to avail themselves of the speedy facilities of travel Northward, and thus contribute to the profits of the Wilmington stockholder.

Assuming the following Counties as *directly* interested in this great Central State Road, and omitting those which, though indirectly are scarcely less concerned in its completion, it will be found that they contain more than one half of the entire federal population of the State, and contribute more than one half towards the support of government. Has this road then no claim upon the State for patronage?

We proceed with our list of Counties:

	Federal Population.	*Amount of Taxation.*
Cumberland	12,811	2,348
Montgomery	10,001	769
Moore	7,075	502
Cabarrus	7,906	786
Randolph	11,821	929
Davidson	12,621	997
Guilford	17,699	1,526
Stokes	20,458	1,231
Iredell	13,445	1,126
Rowan	18,310	1,820
Mecklenburg	17,214	1,940
Anson	12,183	1,064
Richmond	7,991	856
Burke	12,328	1,324
Wilkes	11,371	644
Rutherford	16,201	1,479
Sampson	10,080	920
Duplin	9,517	891
Onslow	6,555	647
Carteret	9,959	435
Jones	4,370	589
Wayne	9,323	1,018
Bladen	6,562	697
New Hanover	8,712	2,714
Lenoir	6,155	690
Greene	5,264	681
Edgecombe	12,005	1,964
Nash	7,007	906
Pitt	9,947	1,240
Johnston	9,482	983
Halifax	13,823	2,177
Northampton	10,494	1,939
Brunswick	5,273	528
	354,071	54,182

The entire Federal Population of the State is 640,821, and the aggregate of revenue received from 65 Counties is $71,706.

Thus it will be seen that the 33 Counties to whom this work is of primary importance, actually pay two-thirds of the entire revenue. Can a more just distribution of the surplus fund be made than the expenditure of a portion of it upon this State Road, called for as it will be by the three hundred and fifty thousand freemen to whom it is of so much importance. Such are a few its claims to legislative patronage.

The Editor of the Standard grows quite classical since his defeat. Two quotations in his last—one from Walter Scott—the other from Cervantes. Truly a learned Peruvian! He can now walk as talk Spanish.

The White cause.—We learn that changes continue to occur in Bladen, Columbus and Robeson. We are confident that Judge White will obtain a much larger vote in those Counties than was cast for Governor Dudley. We predict too a favorable result from old Cumberland, her honest and sturdy sons cannot long remain deceived. Revolutions never go backwards. Let our County Committees do their duty throughout the State, and our majority will be trebled.

The Standard says "that the vote for Governor will be less by ten thousand than the State has voted for President." Will the Standard tell us when? The number of votes for Governor is about 67,000. In 1828 the aggregate vote for President was 51,771. In 1832, 29,424. How much it was at any period anterior to these, we have not the present means of showing. Has the Standard?

Notice.—The big guns of the Raleigh Standard will be discharged about the time of the Greek Kalends.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

Wreck of the RICHARD DOBBS!

The owners and others interested, will no doubt be sorry to hear that this fine fast sailing vessel, which had been newly rigged and painted, is now lying a complete wreck near frying pan shoals on the coast of Rowan. The whole cargo which had been freighted at the risk of the owners, with a great deal of specie put on board for the accommodation of friends is utterly lost. It it said that the Whig wreck masters have saved the specie, but claim it as lawful prize. This vessel left Newbern on Thursday, 11th of August, 1836, for Governor's Island—it had in tow a small skiff, called the Martin Van Buren bound for port President, and kindly offered to escort her as far as Governor's Island on her voyage. They had fair weather and smooth sailing until they came to lookout point, Columbus county: where the weather became a little squally: however, they got on pretty well until they came to Cape Granville, where they encountered a rough sea and a very distressing head wind. Here they had to shorten sail and tack for Orange Harbor: here the wind blew so rough and the breakers ran so high, that instead of entering they steered due west, but were beaten by the stress of weather into the Chatham Straits. Here they made a signal of distress, but would not land for fear of the hostile temper of the natives. One Cotton, a pilot, went on board, and offered *for a reward* to conduct them past the Carroway peaks, on the coast of Randolph, but the two vessels had not got further than Point *Abolition*, on the coast of Guilford, where they intended to take in water and provisions, before they were overtaken by a white squall, that carried away the top-sails of the Richard Dobbs, and strained her cordage very considerably. About midnight, not far from Uwharie Cliffs, a tremendous gale encountered the two unfortunate ships, blowing off of the Montgomery and Anson shore—here the mainsail gave gay, and the main mast of the Richard Dobbs was considerably strained—she beat along heavily over the whirlpools of Davidson, thinking that if they could get to Mecklenburg Harbor, the Richard could refit and go on upon her voyage, but just as they got near Lord Graville's line, on the coast of Salisbury, a tremendous gale from the Mountains took them all aback, and left scarce a rope or spar undamaged. The Richard drifted heavily upon the frying pan shoals, there went down, her whole crew perished, and her cargo, which consisted of loaves and fishes for the army of the faithful, was entirely lost. They say that scarcely a plank of the Richard Dobbs can be found. The skiff which had suffered less than her consort, in consequence of her moving in the others wake and keeping better in the winds eye, was nevertheless greatly damaged, and after the Richard went down, was seen running from the Carolina coast under bare polls. Her rigging is almost in threads and her crew greatly disheartened. No one believes she will survive the November storms.

It is thought that the loss of this vessel, added to that of the David Newland, a crazy leaky concern, which was richly laden with spoils, and which went down on the same day near the Painted Rock, off the coast of Buncombe, will nearly break up the joint stock political trading company in North Carolina.

Col. Carson.—The citizens of Halifax, as will be seen from the correspondence in another part of this paper, tendered this gentleman a dinner, on his arrival in that place, which was declined. Col. C. passed through this city a few days since on his way to Burke, his former residence. He was cordially greeted by his numerous friends here. He speaks confidently of the success of Texas. That she may succeed, is the fervent wish of all lovers of liberty, and haters of perfidy, cruelty and tyranny.

Raleigh Star.

The number of graduates at the late commencement in Yale College was eighty-one. A new professorship has been created—that of Mathematics, which is now made a separate department.

The New Haven Herald states that the number of students admitted to the new Freshmen class, or who have applied for admission, is nearly *two hundred.*

MOBILE, August 20.

A Ship Struck by Lightning.—The ship Harbinger, Capt. Pratt, which sailed from this port for New York, on Wednesday, was struck by lightning in the Bay, near Mobile Point. The electric fluid descended the mainmast into the interior of the ship and set the cargo, principally cotton, on fire. A good many passengers were on board, but fortunately no one was injured. The ship was towed part way up to town on Thursday by the steam-boat Mobile, and yesterday afternoon she came up to the wharf under the tow of the steam boat Sun. As soon as she struck the wharf, the hatches were knocked away and three engines played in upon the cotton and fire in double quick time. In about three hours the ship was nearly filled with water and the fire extinguished, when the cotton was taken out with great despatch until the cargo was all upon the wharf.—Nothing could exceed the promptness, energy and despatch of the firemen on this occasion. Their conduct is worthy of all praise. The ship is but little injured. The lightening shivered to atoms the main-top gallant mast and the fire burst up a portion of the deck, and the firemen cut up other portions of it.—But we believe this was all the damage she sustained.

"The sound of the church going bell!"

On last Sabbath evening our ear was saluted by a sound strange and new for this part of the country—a deep, solemn, musical sound; we listened—drank in the welcome music, and were forcibly reminded of our youthful days in the land of our birth. On inquiry, we found it to be the striking of a new bell, which had just arrived, and intended for the Episcopal Church now being erected in our city. This bell, which weighs nine hundred lbs. and is of the finest metal, was presented to the Church by Robert Hyslop, Esq., of New York. It was transported from New York to Apalachicola in the ship Matilda, and from thence in the steamboat Dafleur, free of expense. The vestry of the new church are, therefore, indebted largely to a most munificent bounty, which has flowed through the above named channels, for the most superior bell in all the southern country. The church, we understand, will be ready for service about Christmas; and on that glorious morning, we shall delight to hear the loud swelling and reverberating sound of this magnificent donation-bell.—*Columbus Herald.*

MARRIED,

In Columbus County, on the 21st ult., by Jas. Lawson, Esq., Dr F. W. PLEASANTS, to Mrs. HARRIETT MIMS.

DIED,

In this town, on the 31st ult., JAMES WESLEY, infant son of Angus McKenzie, aged ten months.

On Sunday, the 28th ult., at her residence in this County, Mrs. ANN CHAPMAN, widow of the late James H. Chapman.

At the residence of Dr Wm. A. Murchison, near Jackson, Tennessee, JOHN MURCHISON, Sen., formerly of this place.

In Columbus County, on Sunday last, CALEB STEPHENS, Esq. for several years a member of the Legislature from that county.

Also, in the same County, on the 22d ult., ALCY, daughter of C. G. Money, aged 4 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, August 19th, Steamer Clarendon, with boats Andrew Jackson, Commerce, Anna Pink, James Seawell, Transport and Water Witch in tow, with Goods for Hart & Fuller, Blake & Steele, Stark & Pearce, T. Sandford & Co., Yarbrough & Ray, C. J. Orrell, Willkings & Belden, E. B. Drake, Leete & Cook, A. W Carpenter, P. P. Johnson, James Dodd and C. P. Mallett, of this place; and for Gaither & Johnson, Gaither & Gibbs, Gillespie & Cowan, J. & R. Sloane, James Huie, Miss M. A. Hoye and A. Baggerly, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 1.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	12½ a 13	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	14½ a 15½	Salt,	60 a 80
Corn,	65 a 70	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 8¾	Wheat,	125 a 130
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	16 a 17½

☞ Our advertising friends are requested to hand in their Advertisements intended for the next Observer, early on Wednesday morning.

BARBECUE FESTIVAL.

A BARBECUE FESTIVAL will be given in the vicinity of Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 8th September, in honor of the recent Triumph of the true Republican Party of North Carolina in the election of Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

The attendance of all persons friendly to the election of HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, to the Presidency, is respectfully solicited.

C. J. Orrell, William C. Cook,
Thos. Cochran, Joseph J. Ling,
Thos. Sandford, Robert W King,
Robt. Cochran, Jr. Isham Blake,
Neill Johnson, Sam'l. R. Blake,
Duncan G. McRae, John Carney.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Being an entirely new Stock, selected by himself in New York. He solicits his friends and the public to give him a call, at the Store lately occupied by Norman McKinnon, South side of Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

JAS. DODD.
Fayetteville, August 26, 1836. 4tf

Bagging and Bale Rope.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand and receiving, 50 ps. Dundee Cotton Bagging, full 42 inch,
50 coils Bale Rope, and
300 lbs. Bagging Twine.

ALSO,
1 box best Honey Dew Tobacco.
Orders will be promptly attended to.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
August 31, 1836, 4 6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.
All of which will be sold low for cash.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.
Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale that valuable PLANTATION, situated on the East side of Cape Fear river, 8 miles above Fayetteville, containing 300 acres, justly considered the most valuable tract in the County. All persons desirous of purchasing will do well to come and examine for themselves.

ALSO,
150 acres joining the above tract on the East side, fifty acres of which is cleared.

And 150 acres of Pine Land on the West side of the river, immediately opposite the first named tract, suitable for a Summer Residence, being considered very healthy. About 4000 trees are prepared for getting Turpentine, from which about 100 barrels will be obtained this season.

THOMAS ASHE.
August 9, 1836. 1tf.

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser will please insert the above till forbid.

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thomas Sandford & Co., (Hay Street.)

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE,
400 BAGS Rio Coffee.
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
30 bbls. do. do. do.
50 tons Swedes and English Iron.
50 Kegs Dupont's Powder.
3000 bushels Alum Salt.
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar.
100 pieces Cotton Bagging.
40 Qr. Casks Wine.
50 Boxes marble Soap.

All the above Goods will be sold low at wholesale only.
August 31. 4tf.

INLAND ROUTE

For Northern and Southern Travelling.

THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG and POTOMAC RAIL ROAD COMPANY, in connection with the other Rail Road and Steamboat Companies on the route, have adopted the following Schedule, by which the daily Mail is now carried.

NORTHWARD DIRECTION.
Leave Blakely, N. C. at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Petersburg at 10 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Petersburg at 12 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Richmond at 4 o'clock, A. M.
Leave Richmond at 4½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Washington at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Washington at 2½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Baltimore at 5½ o'clock, A. M.
Leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, A. M
Arrive at New York at 11 o'clock, P. M.

SOUTHWARD DIRECTION.
Leave New York at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Baltimore at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Baltimore at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Washington at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Washington at 10 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Richmond at 1½ o'clock, P. M.
Leave Richmond at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Petersburg at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Petersburg at 1½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Blakely at 7 o'clock, A. M.

The whole time required between *Blakely* and *New York*, being Northwards, 54 hours; Southwards, 57 hours. Between *New Orleans* and *New York*, Northwards, 12 days and 13 hours; Southwards, 13 days and 8 hours. Of the whole distance between Blakely and Baltimore, 126 miles is travelled upon Rail Roads, and 50 miles by Steamboat.

The Stage Travelling, which is conducted by Messrs. J. Woolfolk & Co. and Messrs. J. H. Avery & Co. in the handsomest manner, being now only 57 miles, is becoming rapidly reduced by the extension of this Rail Road.

☞ Passengers are never in danger of delay, preference being given to such as enter and continue on the line.

By arrangements which this Company is making, Passengers, with their baggage, will be conveyed to and from the Depot, without charge. On the Rail Road, a coach will be especially appropriated to Northern and Southern Travellers; and in general, the Company's Agents will adopt all measures calculated to expedite and facilitate their journey.

Carriages and Horses are safely and expeditiously transported; enabling those travelling in them, with the additional use of the Potomac Steamboat, and the Petersburg Rail Road, to accomplish, without fatigue to their horses, the journey between Washington and Blakely, N. C. in two days.

☞ The Mail Train leaves Richmond at 5½ o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves the Mattapony at 10½ o'clock, A. M. The alternate Train for Passengers and Freight, leaves Richmond at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the Mattapony at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All possible care will be taken of baggage, but it will be carried only at its owners' risk.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE, Richmond, Aug. 20, 1836.

Robeson County, Aug. Term, 1836.

Alexander McPherson, Catharine Brown and others, *vs.* Arch'd. Gilchrist, Gilbert Gilchrist in right of his wife Nancy, and others. } *Petition for Partition of Lands.*

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Gilbert Gilchrist, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken ex parte as to him, and heard accordingly.

(From the Minutes.)
A. McEACHIN, *Clerk.*
[4 6t]

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf*

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kfis and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,

With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Syrup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon,
200 casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by
P. I TILLINGHAST.

June 20, 1836. 95tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of G. & I. Hurlbutt, are requested to call and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

G. & I. HURLBUTT.

August 17. 2-3t

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady, as a private Instructress, capable of Teaching English Grammar, Geography, History, Painting, Needle Work, Music, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For such a person a salary of $100 and Board will be allowed. Applications to be made by the 1st day of September, accompanied by proper testimonials of competency, &c

W F LEAK.

Richmond Court House, July 7. 97 tIS.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new edition; Spain Revisited, Constantinople and Athens, by W. Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod's Hunting Tour; Whale Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters; Temperance Tales; Dr Hawks' History of the Church; Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Remains; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music; Boxes Paints; Paper; Slates, &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1836.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together in the practice of the Law, tender their services to the public. They will attend the Circuit Courts of Gibson, Lauderdale, Fayette, Tipton and Haywood Counties, and do a Collection business throughout the Western District of Tennessee.

WILLIAM B GROVE.
JOHN B ASHE

Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn 1090-*tf*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

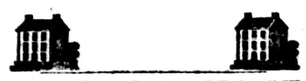
Absalom Myers, Ex'r. } Original Attachment.
vs
William Dismukes. }

Norflet D Boggan summoned as Garnishee

IN the above suit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Dismukes, is an inhabitant of another State: it is *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, that unless the said William Dismukes come forward, replevy, plead to issue, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, at the next Term of this Court, and the amount of the plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

WITNESS, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1836. [93] J. WHITE, *C. S. C.*

Blank Warrants for sale here.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

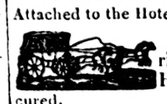
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 lbs. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Syrup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assafœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J O

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835 54*tf*

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1836.

Henry C. Toler, } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
vs.
G J Streety. } No Goods or Chattels to be found, summoned A Matthews and A. W. Carpenter as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, G. J. Streety, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for three months, that unless the said G. J. Streety be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for our said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, judgment final will be awarded.

Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D 1836, and 60th year of American Independence.

[92] ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

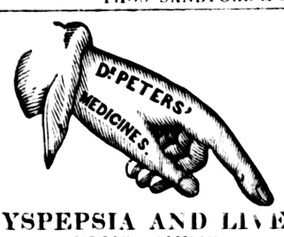
Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excrementitious functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71-1y.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N C.) March 22, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4 83

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company.
February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836. 83 6m

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Foot of Hay Mount,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment.)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836. 85 tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous.—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c.

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burder's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

April 13.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

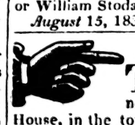
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y



NOTICE.

THE acting Magistrates of Cumberland County, are hereby notified to attend at the Court House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 7th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, (M.) for the purpose of taking the Sheriff's bonds, and transacting other public business

BENJ. ROBINSON, Chairman.

August 13, 1836. 2-tCt.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

For Sale.

A first rate new SULKEY and HARNESS; also a first rate harness HORSE. The Sulkey has a patent turned axle and Elliptic Springs;—has made one trip to the interior in which it was used about four weeks. Apply to

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, Foot of Haymount.

June 29, 1836, 95-tf

Earthenware, China & Glass

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

HAVE removed to No. 35, Nassau Street, New York (next door to Messrs. Dorenmus, Graham & Nixon) where they offer on sale, in the original package, or repacked to suit the country trade, a large and general assortment of

China, Glass and Earthenware,

Comprising many new and beautiful patterns, selected with great care by one of the partners in England. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

No. 35, Nassau St., New York

New York, July 11, 1836. 99 1tw

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and will consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836 85tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete. Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA and various intestinal disorders.

April 29, 1836. 85tf

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call and send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS.
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835 6tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York at the Store lately occupied by Wm C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 21 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson; about six feet high, of black complexion, and has small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 85-tf

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES, for Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN

March 23, 1836.